

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME VII.

MAYSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1888.

NUMBER 41,

TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.



FORAKER'S SECOND TERM.

INAUGURAL PARADE AND CEREMONIES AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The City Crowded With Strangers, Public Officials, Clubs, and Private Citizens.

The Governor Addresses a Lengthy Communication to the General Assembly.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 10.—Governor J. B. Foraker was inaugurated here to-day with the most imposing and impressive ceremonies ever known at Ohio's capital. The principal exercises consisted of a reception and parade in which the entire Ohio National guard, including regiments of cavalry and artillery, Republican clubs and civic organizations from all parts of the state and some other states took part.

Old residents say that never before have so many strangers attended an inaugural. Clubs from abroad began to arrive early and every five minutes one or two of them came marching up High street. Interest centered in the Cincinnati clubs. Word was given out that there would be the largest representation of them ever seen at an inaugural, and the more than local fame of the members made all anxious to see the Cincinnatians.

At 10:45 the first move in the inaugural exercises was made. At that hour the inaugural committee of the senate and the house, the citizens' inaugural committee, Mayor Bruck, President Hayden, of the city council, and President Randall of the board of trade, who had assembled in the governor's office, took carriages and set out for the governor's residence. They were escorted by the first Cleveland troop of cavalry. Arriving at the executive mansion the officials entered and were ushered into the handsome parlors, where the governor, surrounded by friends, stood to receive them.

But a few minutes were spent in the exchange of greetings, and the governor accompanied by Hon. T. C. Snyder, senator from Youngstown, and followed by the committee, descended the steps, and, amid the shouts of the assembled crowd and the respectful salute of the soldiers, he entered his carriage.

The various committees followed in other carriages, and while the thousands that crowded the sidewalks and pressed out into the street set up a mighty shout, the carriages and escort slowly proceeded back to the state house.

The street was packed with enthusiastic citizens, who yelled with a fervor that made his excellency stare in surprise. Ladies and all joined in the joyous demonstration, and hats, flags and handkerchiefs filled the frosty air. Many of the houses along the route were decorated.

The governor and escort were driven to the north gate of the state house grounds, and there, dismounting, proceeded to the executive office, whence, after a few minutes spent in further handshaking, the governor and Senator Snyder took up their march to the platform, erected on the esplanade at the head of the steps on the east side of the capitol.

There was a perfect sea of upturned faces presented to the distinguished gentlemen as they stepped out onto the esplanade. At the right were political clubs from all over the state, filling the immense space between the east gate and the State street fence. At the left were the troops, standing like statues, arms presented, a superb body of men. In front, directly at the foot of the stone steps, were the marshals and staff officers of the parade on their horses.

Governor Foraker, Senator Snyder, Rev. Dr. McChesney and the principal officers of the state stepped to the front of the platform and, when a degree of quiet had been obtained, Senator Snyder called the huge assembly to order.

The services were opened with prayer by Rev. Simon McChesney.

At the conclusion of the prayer, Senator Snyder said:

"The oath of office will now be administered by Chief Justice Owen."

The oath of office was administered in the usual manner, and then Senator Snyder for the last time stepped forward and went through the needless, but customary ceremony of "introducing" the governor. The introduction gave the throne another chance to cheer, and they eagerly seized it and set up a deafening shout. Then the governor delivered his address. It was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

"One week ago, in compliance with the requirements of the constitution, I sent you an annual message. It called your attention to all matters pertaining to state affairs, concerning which I desired to communicate with you.

"For this reason, it is not necessary to detain you now with the discussion of such topics. The few remarks I shall make at this time, will, therefore, be of a general nature. We are at the close of the first century of civilization and government on Ohio soil. It is a fitting time to recall our past achievements and the lessons they have taught. One hundred years ago to-day, our first settlement had not yet been made. This whole country was an unbroken wilderness. There were here no fields, or farms, or towns, or cities; no roads, canals or steamboats; no railroads, telegraphs or telephones; no schools, colleges or newspapers; no civilization and no civilized people. Except only the Indians, there was no one to govern or be governed.

"Nevertheless, events had transpired which were, with respect to us, of vast consequence and determining character. The independence of the United States had been achieved, and the new nation had taken its place among the nations of the earth. The constitution had been adopted and the thirteen original states had been bound together by its ties. Whatever hesitation and doubt had at any time existed as to the wisdom and propriety of controlling the government and destiny of the territory northwest of the river Ohio had passed away, and the ordinance of 1787 had been enacted. Thus it had been settled that we should not only become a part of the United States, but, what is still more important, that these hills and valleys should be dedicated to human liberty and that all our governmental structure, here to be erected, should rest upon the great fundamental truth, that religion, morality and knowledge are essential to good government. The fortune that attended us in this regard

cannot be exaggerated. It consisted, not simply in the consequences that resulted from the character of this instrument, but also in the fact that there probably was no time either before or afterward, when such an ordinance could have been adopted.

"All such efforts, previously made had failed, and almost immediately following, a struggle commenced, for its revocation or modification. The sentiment so developed against it would have been sufficient to have prevented it, but it was not sufficient to destroy it. It was destined to stand, and the result was, acceptable conditions that attracted the moving tides of emigration and quickly brought us, not only a freedom-loving, but a vigorous, enterprising, self-reliant, God fearing and union-loving population.

"The ordinance was adopted July 13, 1787. The first settlement, consisting of forty-eight persons, was made at the mouth of the Muskingum, April 7, 1788. A few weeks later, on the 15th day of July, 1788, followed the inauguration of Ohio's first governor. The scene presented on that occasion was widely different from that which is witnessed here to-day. The official record is brief, but it is both interesting and suggestive. It informs us that by the use of forest branches, a "bower" was erected on the site of Marietta, the seat of government, and that there all the inhabitants of the place had gathered. How large an audience they made may be inferred from the fact that on the first day of September following, the settlement numbered 132 souls, all told.

"General Arthur St. Clair, accompanied by the secretary and two judges, all of whom had been appointed by President Washington, to establish and administer the civil government of the territory, appeared with their commissions and were duly welcomed, on behalf of the people and presented to them, by Gen. Rufus Putnam. After the reading of their commissions and some highly appreciated remarks by the governor on the importance of good government, the ordinance of 1787 was read by the secretary. This was received with cheers that made the forest echo. The record further states that the exercises were throughout of such grave, formal and dignified character as to greatly impress all who were present.

"On the following Sabbath divine services were held, with special reference to, and as a part of the inauguration ceremonies. The minister preached a powerful sermon from a text found in the fifth and sixth verses of the nineteenth chapter of Exodus: 'Now, therefore, if ye will obey my voice, indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me, above all people; for all the earth is mine, and ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests and an holy nation.' "Such are the simple annals of that event. Except the bare statement that it was a powerful sermon, nothing is said as to the character of the minister's remarks. But with the text before us, we can safely assume what some of the thoughts were that entered into his discourse. At least, he might, with propriety, have likened their recent escape from the tyranny of England to the fight of the Hebrews; the forests that surrounded them, to the wilderness of Sinai; and the possessions upon which they were entering, to the land of Canaan. There was enough, in their situation, of striking similarity to that of the children of Israel, to make the injunctions and promises of the text impressively applicable.

"What now of the century upon which we are entering? Only God knows. It does not seem possible that there can be wrapped up in the next one hundred years so much of development as has been made during the last—and yet there may be more. The last fifty years have signally eclipsed the next preceding fifty. Had this truth been foretold, who could have given it credence? But whether we are to continue this marvelous march of progress or not, we stand charged with responsibilities as grave as those which rested upon the fathers who attended our first inauguration. To them was confided the duty of laying the foundations, to us is entrusted the superstructure. Had they failed there would have been disappointment. If we fail there will be both disappointment and destruction. For in that event, we dash to pieces alike the hopes for posterity and the splendid works that have been wrought. We must not fail; and we shall not, if we but adopt for our guidance the lessons of the past. They teach us that we have succeeded because we have been governed by the great ideas of morality, education, equality and a disposition to take care of our country. Let us, therefore, apply and be governed by the same ideas as we go forward in the discharge of the duties that are before us. To this end we must discard and reject all that falls short of the requirements of the highest standard of right; put the light of truth in every man's way; permit no distinction founded on race, color, nationality or occupation, and remember always to promote that which is calculated to advance America. But if we would advance America, we must especially remember to always stand firmly for the people's right to be honestly heard at the ballot box.

"To guarantee this right by constitutional and statutory provisions, and then allow it to be abused is a fraud and a disgrace. It strikes a fatal blow at the very foundations of free popular government. It is just cause of congratulation that such crimes have been suppressed in Ohio. May the day soon come when the same thing can be said of every other state in the Union. Until then, they cannot be, and there should not be any relaxation of effort to secure such a result. The flag of the nation must mean absolute protection in the enjoyment of all his rights to every man who looks with allegiance upon its folds. It must mean more. It must continue to represent to all, wherever it may be carried, a people who have sense enough and patriotism enough to take care of their country in a business way. We must dig our coal out of our own hills and our ore out of our own mines. We must raise our own wool, have our own factories, furnaces, foundries and machine shops. In so far as God has blessed us with natural resources and ability to use them, we must decline to depend upon others. By their development we must give employment to our labor, inventive genius to our mechanics, home markets to our farmers, a domestic commerce to the sections that will bind them together in yet stronger bonds of union and insure peace, contentment, prosperity and independence to the millions of freemen whose happy fortune it is, and will be, now and hereafter, to have this land for their priceless heritage.

"Nevertheless, events had transpired which were, with respect to us, of vast consequence and determining character. The independence of the United States had been achieved, and the new nation had taken its place among the nations of the earth. The constitution had been adopted and the thirteen original states had been bound together by its ties. Whatever hesitation and doubt had at any time existed as to the wisdom and propriety of controlling the government and destiny of the territory northwest of the river Ohio had passed away, and the ordinance of 1787 had been enacted. Thus it had been settled that we should not only become a part of the United States, but, what is still more important, that these hills and valleys should be dedicated to human liberty and that all our governmental structure, here to be erected, should rest upon the great fundamental truth, that religion, morality and knowledge are essential to good government. The fortune that attended us in this regard

cannot be exaggerated. It consisted, not simply in the consequences that resulted from the character of this instrument, but also in the fact that there probably was no time either before or afterward, when such an ordinance could have been adopted.

"In these respects, those whose lot it may be to look back from the close of our second century to its beginning, can pay to us the highest possible tribute of praise by simply repeating what we are justly proud and gratified to be able to say to-day. Our fathers obeyed the voice and kept the covenant, and we are, in consequence, a peculiar treasure above all people, a kingdom of priests and an holy nation."

When the governor had concluded his address a final yell was given, and the procession, headed by him, reformed and marched back into the state house, through the rotunda, down the steps and on down the walk to the stand erected at the west gate, where the militia and civic organizations were reviewed. This ended the formal exercises, and the governor retired to his office, where he held an informal levee and received renewed congratulations.

The parade by the militia and political clubs was a grand display. The various bodies, military and civic, formed on streets adjacent to the capitol grounds, and moved into position shortly before noon. At the conclusion of the inaugural address they marched out, the civic organizations leading, and after passing in review before the governor and state officials, proceeded along the principal streets of the city. Gen. John G. Mitchell was chief marshal. Col. Whitfield, member of the board of public affairs of Cincinnati, had charge of the clubs, and Gen. Axline directed the militia.

THE COMING BRIDE.

Of the Young Emperor of China—List of Regal Gifts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Shanghai Courier, just received, gives many curious facts in regard to the wedding preparations of the young emperor of China. It says although the wedding of the young emperor of China will probably not take place before 1889, thousands of bands are already busy with the lady's trousseau and wedding presents, which have probably never been equaled in wealth at any other court. The following are the presents the young emperor is presenting his fiance before their marriage, after the actual engagement present, which consists of a gold seal, richly inlaid with jewels, the handle being formed by two gold dragons. Up to a month previous to the wedding the lady is presented with ten pair of horses with complete trappings, ten gilt helmets and cuirasses, one hundred pieces of satin and two hundred pieces of cotton material as wedding presents.

The bride receives 200 ounces of gold, 10,000 ounces of silver, one gold tea service, consisting of teapot and one cup with a lid; one silver service, two silver wash basins, 1,000 pieces of satin, twenty horses, with complete trappings; twenty horses without trappings, twenty saddles for pack horses and mules, and costly gifts are also made to the parents and brothers and sisters of the bride.

The bride's hats are the most remarkable articles of the rich trousseau. The winter court hat has a rim of satin; the crown is made of red velvet, from the center of which rises a button composed of three parts, each of which is ornamented with three small long pearls, while in the center of each part is a diamond. The bride's hat is set in gold and surrounded by a gold phoenix.

A handkerchief worn on the breast is green, richly embroidered, trimmed with tassels and jewels of yellow ribbon. A gala apron of red a blue satin trimmed with otter skins and embroidered with gold, dragon fans and skirts of many different kinds are also part of this gorgeous outfit, and the furniture of the future empress is in keeping.

A Clue Discovered.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—A clue to the mysterious murder of the young man found dead near Oak Island, Friday, has been discovered. Some young men who saw the mirror that was found with the body recognized it as one that they had seen in the hall of a house of ill-fame on the road between Boston and Lynn, half a mile from where the body was found. They went to the house and observed that the mirror had disappeared. A milkman of Lynn was then found who remembers hearing a scuffle in that house as he passed it early New Year's morning. These statements are being investigated. A well dressed man who viewed the body yesterday said he had been notified from New York of the disappearance of a clerk whom a New York firm had sent to Boston a few days ago with \$12,000 to pay a Boston house. He declined to make any further statement.

Arrested for Murder.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 10.—The gold watch worn by Robert Hamilton, on the night he was murdered, was found this morning in the house of a colored woman, Annie Smith, alias Dunk, by Constable Clay Woolley. The case of the watch inside and outside and even the works were covered with dried blood. Frank Lane, a white man, early this morning saw the watch lying on the floor near the bed. Constable Woolley arrested Lane, Elmer Perin, Gus Hankins and Charles Settan, all white men, and Lillie Smith and Josephine Fairbanks, sisters of Annie Dunk. The two women say they never saw the watch until Lane called their attention to it on the floor. Coroner Vanover has the watch. The coroner this evening found a bloody towel in Annie Dunk's house.

Bitten by Dogs.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 10.—Thomas H. French, a prominent lawyer, residing at 47 York street, his wife and Jennie Young, aged eight years, the child of a neighbor, were all frightfully bitten by two huge dogs Sunday afternoon. The animals were of unusual size and had at one time been owned by Mr. French. They were perfectly docile, the children frequently romping with them. Jennie was playing with them, when one of the dogs became cross, fastened its teeth in her arm. Her screams brought Mr. and Mrs. French to the rescue, when they were attacked and frightfully bitten in the face and limbs. The dogs were finally driven off when it was found the wounds inflicted were very painful and serious, though not supposed to be fatal.

His First and Last Run.

BRAZIL, Ind., Jan. 10.—V. S. Bledsoe, head breakman on a Vandalia special westbound freight, slipped and fell while coupling. The engine passed over his body, horribly mangling it. He was about twenty-two years of age, unmarried, and lived at Rockport, Ind. This was his first run.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE LAST OF THE NAPOLEONS FINALLY LAID TO REST.

Only the Ex-Empress, the Members of Her Household and Representatives of the English Royal Family Being Present at the Final Interment.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The final interment of the remains of the unfortunate Prince Louis Napoleon took place to-day. Early this morning the casket was taken from the vault at Chiselhurst and placed in front of the altar of the little Catholic church. Here the lid was removed and the ex-empress, who manifested considerable grief, looked for the last time upon the calm and placid features of her beloved and only child. Then the lid was replaced, and solemn requieat high mass was celebrated.

Only the ex-empress, the members of her household and representatives of the English royal family were present. A profusion of floral offerings rested about the bier, one of the most noticeable being a magnificent wreath of carnations and roses from Queen Victoria. After the services had concluded the casket was taken to the depot and placed in the saloon car of a special train, which left a few minutes later for Farnborough, where, this afternoon, the last of the direct line of the Napoleons will be laid to rest.

Echoes from Rome.

ROME, Jan. 10.—Yesterday morning about two thousand Spanish pilgrims were received by the pope and passed in front of his holiness in single file, each pilgrim presenting his holiness with a certificate of the Peter's pence that he had paid into the bank. This system has been followed by all the other pilgrims. Some curious scenes occurred. One pilgrim, on finding himself in front of Leo XIII, burst into tears, and while kissing the ring, called out, "Long live the pope." His holiness was visibly affected.

To-day he received in state the special envoy of the emperor of Germany. In reply to the envoy's speech he said that he was greatly touched at this new proof of the emperor's affection, which afforded fresh evidence of the excellent relations existing between Germany and the papacy.

Statesmen as Authors.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—M. Grevy is busy upon his memoirs, the title chosen being "The Memoirs of a President." He has collected data from day to day for this work throughout his whole term of office. Another interesting memoir is the autobiography of Signor Minghetti, the famous Italian statesman, which has been discovered among the deceased's papers, and will shortly see the light.

The Aged Emperor in Bed.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Emperor William remained in bed all yesterday morning. He did not appear at his favorite window. His pains were relieved on Saturday by an injection of morphine. The drug caused debility and loss of appetite, and the emperor will be unable to go out for at least a week.

Precious Pictures.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—From the report of the art sales in London during the year 1887 the following official prizes are taken: Boucher's "Pompadour" realized £10,395; Gainsborough's "Sister," £9,975; Turner's "Vangover," £6,829; Sir John Millais' "Over the Hills and Far Away," £5,650.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S GIFT.

To the Great Head of the Roman Catholic Church.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Bishop Coxe, of this Protestant Episcopal diocese, preached a sermon Sunday night in St. John's church, in which he made some strong criticisms in reference to President Cleveland's recent gift to the pope. Bishop Coxe said:

"Let me make a grateful reference to a recent impressive and graceful act of our worthy president. The venerable Leo XIII. celebrates his jubilee. Among the ostentatious gifts which are showered upon this truly respectable pontiff, our own chief magistrate, with republican simplicity, comes forward and seems to say, with St. Peter, 'Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I thee.'

"I wish this text had been set in gold on a case of purple, in which was enshrined his present of the Constitution of the United States, beautifully engrossed and authenticated by 60,000,000 freemen. The gift is worth all the gewgaws and trinkets with which petty princes, royal idiots and cunning politicians have incumbered the lobbies of the Vatican: gifts every one of which, like others of the lobbyist, 'mean business.' It would be indecent in any one to suggest that our chief magistrate meant anything of the kind."

Ten Weeks Asleep.

SAN FRANC

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY BULLETIN will be delivered to any part of the city at 6 cents a week, or one year for \$3.

THE DAILY BULLETIN to any postoffice in the United States, postage prepaid, at twenty-five cents per month or three dollars per year.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1888.

DURING the past year the Children's Home at West Union, Ohio, cared for eighty-two children at a total cost of \$6,455.31.

THE total amount of taxable property in Bracken County this year is \$2,608,990, an increase of \$2,450 over that of last year.

In 1886 the Auditor reported the number of legal voters in the State at 388,279. His last report places the number at only 277,827—a falling off of over 100,000. This looks rather singular, but the decrease is only apparent, and shows how derelict the Assessors have been. Under the law in 1886 they were paid 15 cents for every list they took. Now they are paid according to the value of the property they assess, and not by the list of tax-payers they report. If a penalty was attached for every list omitted the Assessors would prove more particular and diligent in the discharge of their duties.

Joe Blackburn's "Can't-sir."

A Washington correspondent of a New York paper sent a telegram a few days ago, stating that Senator Joe Blackburn had a cancer of the stomach. The Bourbon News says: "The report got started from the following: Joe had taken dinner with some friends a day or two before Christmas. After partaking of a very hearty meal, his host said: 'Why, Joe, you are not done eating? Have another turkey!' Joe simply wiped his mouth and replied: 'I can't sir.' The servant immediately repaired to the hall and whispered to the reporter behind the door: 'Senator Blackburn has a can't-sir of the stomach.'"

OUR NEIGHBORS.

GERMANTOWN.

A. Browning fell from his wagon on Saturday when about half-way home from Mayville and broke his arm above the elbow. His feet slipped while on top of the load removing some freight.

Dr. C. C. Coburn has resigned the medical profession, with all its honors and emoluments, and purchased a one-half interest in the general merchandise of T. M. Dora.

Tobacco is bringing a bonanza to the door of our farmers. Hook Jett, who lost his house by fire with \$1,600 hid in a barrel of brand over a year ago, has already delivered over \$1,500 worth, and will have enough to make up all his losses. This is an oak-woods farm.

Elder Stafford filled his appointment at the Christian Church Sunday, morning and night.

Rev. Ebright is holding a protracted meeting at Watson's Chapel, and the Rev. H. C. Wren at Woodward Chapel.

ABERDEEN CLIPPINGS.

Wednesday night.

V. N. Ness Friday night.

Two aspirants for Mayoralty honors.

Mrs. C. B. Sutton has been sick for the last week.

Miss Beebe is out again after a week's illness.

Hon. Jessie Ellis left for Cincinnati Monday night, as U. S. juror.

D. D. G. C. George Schlitz installed the officers of Greta Green Lodge, K. of P., Thursday night last.

Captain B. B. Neeson has been at home for some two or three weeks. He has been on the lower rivers.

Our popular coal man, S. M. Hudson, is in receipt of a barge of coal, which he is delivering at low rates.

Several Oddfellows of this place went to Ripley Sunday to help inter a brother Oddfellow at that point.

Dr. Guthrie received a telegram announcing the death of his mother at Washington, C. H., Sunday. He left for there Monday.

Mrs. Darnell, of Manchester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Killen, who has been visiting her parents here, returned home Monday.

Mr. Peter Huff, a well known and much-liked citizen of this place, died Sunday evening. He was interred at Hickory Ridge, this county, this morning.

The entertainment Friday night promises to be a grand affair. As it is for the benefit of the Sons of Veterans order, there should be a crowded house. Admission 25 and 15 cents.

At the regular meeting of Charter Oak Lodge, I. O. O. F. D. G. M. F. F. Shaw, of Ripley, installed the new officers, after which the Daughters of Rebecca had a social banquet. Silas McDonald, of Ripley was in attendance.

It was in the twilight—in the loft, a promiscuously colored party—another griddle cake for the boy—I'll go you a quarter better—my son come down was the call from below. There are some young men, with good and kind parents who cheerfully attended to their every wants, and then repay that kindness by associating in rough company. They commit deeds that make their parents' hearts ache and finally bring themselves to some bad end.

Friday evening, January 13th, ushers in the most comic of all comicalities, "Van Ness; or, The Initiation of a Candidate," under the auspices of Power Campbell Camp, the Venusian Club, the Knights, the Busters, the Vets, the Splitters, and all other fun business. They laugh like a little man, and see comical Van, a couple hours of solid fun, interspersed with select music from a superb orchestra. Stage decorations and scenic effects unsurpassed. Take in the opportunity of your life. No old stale jokes. Keep your ear open for Madigan's—one in a gang, and two by themselves. The Grand Mogul will do his best—be jokers. Don't forget your handkerchief. You don't get stuck on the Michigan Guards, they are utterly too-toe sweet. The S. of V.'s first appearance. Lookout for something novel again in ye future. Will strike you again.

It is recorded that Van Ness takes the waffle-iron.

A real live goat and don't you forget it. The date and town hall, Friday evening, January 13th. Ball heads get a reserved seat. The ladies need no longer be in ignorance as to how their rheumatic spas, rheumatis, brothers and sweethearts conduct themselves at the lodge, keeping them awake until the wee small hours of morning." Come to the town hall Friday night and get an explanation by those who know. A cordial welcome is extended to all. Tickets can be had free at the drug store, at 25 and 15 cents apiece.

WELCOME COAL.

A Steady Rise in the Ohio Prevents Famine in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—At 7 a. m. to-day the first boat of the Pittsburg coal fleet arrived in Cincinnati. It was the Eagle, having in charge six barges. The 3,000,000 bushels from the Kanawha field also arrived to-day. Up to 10 a. m. the following additional boats had arrived: The Beaver, John Lewis, and Excel, from Kanawha, and the Matheson, Sam Clark, Recus and Champion, from Pittsburg. The Champion met the Diamond at Ripley, relieved her of her tow and the latter at once returned to Pittsburg. The Champion will return empty to Pittsburg. The coal fleets from Pittsburg and Kanawha are coming down together. Thirty towboats arrived during the day. Each had in charge from ten to fourteen barges. The total amount of coal from Pittsburg will aggregate over eight million bushels.

Thirty-six hours almost incessant rain at the headwaters of the Ohio has put the channel in fine navigable condition from Pittsburg to Cairo. At Pittsburg it reached a stage of twenty-two feet. The river is free from ice, the warm weather the past few days having caused it to rot and sink.

The stage of the river at the water works at 6 a. m. was twenty-two feet two inches. It is still rising at the rate of an inch an hour, a rise of thirteen inches being reported since 6 p. m. Sunday.

The weather is becoming colder and there is no longer any danger of a flood. The local temperature at 6 a. m. was 29 degrees above zero, or 3 degrees below the freezing point.

The supply of coal is at last equal to the demand. Fancy prices for fuel at Cincinnati is for the present a thing of the past. The prolonged struggle to keep from freezing came to a sudden end to-day by dealers advertising lump coal at thirteen cents, and not twelve cents and slack at eight cents.

As soon as the empty craft return from Cincinnati and Louisville there will be a general resumption of work in the river mines, giving employment to 5,000 miners, who have been idle for some months.

The damage by the ice at Davis island dam is not as first reported. But one wicket was entirely destroyed, the one struck by the Little Bill, and the others can be readjusted with little expense.

Prize Fighter Breaks His Wrist.

ALAMANCA, N. Y., Jan. 10.—A prize fight with kid gloves for a purse of \$100 was fought on the Indian reservation early Sunday morning between George Weaver, of this city, and James McDermott, of Buffalo. McDermott broke his wrist in the fourth round and the fight and purse was awarded to Weaver. The fight is spoken of as having been a plucky one, both men being rather severely battered.

First Minneapolis Flour Trains.

SAULT ST. MARIE, Mich., Jan. 10.—About twenty-five hundred people gathered at the depot yesterday to see the first section of the Minneapolis flour train arrive. It consisted of two engines. The cars were sealed and bonded here and were taken by the Canadian Pacific over the bridge and on to Montreal. The other four sections arrived last night.

IDLENESS.

The keenest pangs the wretched find Are rapture to the dreary void, The leafless desert of the mind, The waste of feelings unemployed.

—Byron.

THE SEERS OF PERSIA.

Astrologers and Their Influence in the Domains of the Shah.

The monjean, or astrologer, is a power in Persia. He is recognized as a man of science, a member of a learned profession. The chief astrologer is a high court officer, from whose ruling there is no appeal, for his decisions are based upon knowledge that is communicated directly from the stars. Thus, if he decrees that the asylum of the universe must not start on a hunting expedition on Thursday, but that half an hour after midnight on Saturday will be the fortunate hour, he is able to give irrefragable reasons for his conclusions by showing that Saturn is in the ascendant in one case, while on Saturday night, at the precise time mentioned, there will be a happy conjunction of Venus.

If another astrologer is consulted, he will give the same story. Every hour in the day, and every day in the year, is thus worked out as fortunate, indifferent or unlucky in the astrologer's books of fate.

Besides these calendars they have as their stock in trade a plumb line, a level, a celestial sphere and an astrolabe. The astrolobes are in the form of a gigantic watch and are often beautifully made. Every large town contains at least two astrologers, and they are very far from being poor. A Persian may find an astrologer very useful, especially if he be an officer and desires to evade some responsibility. Thus, suppose a provincial governor is ordered to the capital and that he does not want to go, what more powerful reason for delay in starting than to say that he is waiting for a fortunate hour, and what easier than to induce the astrologer to fail to find one? In the meantime the officer fails to administer the necessary bribes at court, and the storm blows over.

Istikbara, tossing up, on the drawing of the lot, is done with a rosary. A bead is grasped at haphazard; "good," "bad," "indifferent," is ejaculated at each bead, till the big terminal one is reached, and that decides the question. Answers are given in conversation, bargains are made or refused, and serious acts are undertaken under the guidance of this formula. Another way is to thrust a knife into the leaves of the Koran or one of the poetical books and be guided by what is found at the place. The diviners are real quacks and gain their success by working on the fears of the people. The guilty party in a scandal or criminal inquiry in his nervousness is provoked to do some act that brings about his detection.—Popular Science Monthly.

The Vanderbilt Bowling Alley.

The assertion of an architect recently that he had built a magnificent bowling alley in the attic of Cornelius Vanderbilt's magnificent house on Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue has caused the passers by to raise their eyes to the vast and impressive roof of that structure. They try to hear the tempests fall, despite the fact that the architect says that he has deadened the walls so that nothing can be heard, and they picture to themselves the master and mistress of a \$100,000,000 merrily bowling their time away up among the clouds. This particular Vanderbilt mansion is more of a mystery than any of the others, although all of the exteriors are gloomy and pretentious enough to excite interest.—New York Sun.

"Consumption Cure" would be a truthful name to give to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the most efficacious medicine yet discovered for arresting the early development of pulmonary disease. But "consumption cure" would not sufficiently indicate the scope of its influence and usefulness. In all the many diseases which spring from a derangement of the liver and blood the "Discovery" is a safe and sure specific. Of all druggists."

River News.

Rose three feet here last night and still rising. Ten feet more is expected.

Boats on good time. Due up to-night: Bonanza, Portsmouth; Big Sandy, Pomeroy; Sherley, Pittsburg. Due down: Telegraph.

How often is the light of the household clouded by signs of melancholy or irritability on the part of the ladies. Yet they are not to be blamed, for they are the result of ailments peculiar to that sex, which men know not of. But the cause may be removed and joy restored by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which, as a tonic and nerve for debilitated women, is certain, safe and pleasant. It is beyond all compare the great leader of women.

RETAIL MARKET.

Coffee, #1	20@25
Molasses, new crop, per gal.	50@49
Golden Syrup	40
Sorghum, Fancy New	40
Sugar, yellow, #1	50@48
Sugar, extra C. #1	60@62
Sugar A. #1	60@62
Sugar, granulated	8
Sugar, powdered, per lb.	8
Sugar, New Orleans, #1	50@47
Cook Oil, head, light, #1	50@1@6
Bacon, streakfatten, #1	12@18
Bacon, bacon sides, per lb.	9@10
Beans, #1	30@40
Butter, #1	20@25
Chickens, each	15@25
Flour, Limestone, per barrel	50@55
Flour, Old Gold, per barrel	50@55
Flour, Mayville Fancy, per barrel	45@50
Flour, Royal Prairie, per barrel	45@50
Flour, Mayville Fancy, per barrel	45@50
Flour, Graham, per sack	50@55
Honey, per lb.	20
Hominy, #1 gallon	20
Meat, per peck	20
Potatoes, per peck	25@30
Apples, per peck	30@40

WANTED—One hundred good stock hogs weighing from sixty pounds up. Apply to R. C. KIRK or C. B. POTIZ.

OUR GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

Will commence Wednesday, January 11. Read what I have to offer you during this sale:

All of my 5c. prints down to 4 cents; all of my Standard 7½c. prints down to 5 cents; all of my Indigo prints down to 7½ cents; all of my 15c. Manchester Cashmere down to 12½ cts.; all of my 4-4 Cashmeres down to 15 cents; all of my 30c. Cashmeres down to 23½ cents; all of my 50c. Tricots down to 40c.; Black Silks, Colored Silks, Flannels, Blankets, Table Damask, Canton Flannels, Muslins and Sheetings to go at the same reduction.

CLOAKS AND JACKETS—I have twenty-five Jackets which cost \$5; I am now selling them at \$2.50. I will close out the remainder of my Cloaks at correspondingly low prices. Come early and secure a bargain.

M. B. McKRELL,

ONE DOOR BELOW POSTOFFICE.

WANTED.

WANTED—One hundred good stock hogs weighing from sixty pounds up. Apply to R. C. KIRK or C. B. POTIZ.

WANTED—A few boarders by the day or week in a private family. Apply to No. 49 Front street, near James Rice's grocery store.

NOTICE—Having closed out my business I wish all parties having accounts to call immediately on me at the office of Dr. Hutton & Son and settle same. W. W. HOLTON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Frame cottage, containing four rooms, corner Front and Vine streets Fifth ward. Lot 40 by 120 feet. Apply to L. WILLIAMS, Fifth ward.

FOR SALE—A good frame building, suitable for residence and grocery. It is a good grocery stand and will be sold cheap. Apply to MRS. ROSA NILAND or this office. J. J. & W. W. HOLTON.

FOR SALE—A one-story frame house, two rooms and a kitchen, situated on the east end of Grant street, Lot 38x150 feet. Apply to JAMES PURNELL, at Purnell, Wallace & Co's.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A one-story new frame cottage, on Fleming pike. Apply to W. B. CLARKE, Neptune Hall building. J. J. & W. W. HOLTON.

FOR RENT—The old Goddard House, corner Market and Front, also saloon now occupied by N. Gollenstein. Full possession January 1st, 1888. Apply to J. J. & W. W. HOLTON.

LOST.

LOST—A gent's kid glove. Fur around the wrist. Return to this office. 7d3t

L. HILL.

ALONE IN

THE FINEST IN THE LAND! W. H. MEANS' \$3.00 SHOES, AT HONAN'S; TRY A PAIR

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1888.

INDICATIONS—"Warmer; rain, followed by fair weather."

FRESH barrel confectioner's sugar—
Oalhoun's.

PLUSH cloaks from \$12 to \$20, at Mrs. L. V. Davis'.

JOHN J. BROOKS, of Lewisburg, and George W. Wallingford, of Falmouth, have been granted pensions.

THE greatest bargains in cloaks ever offered, at Mrs. L. V. Davis'. Don't buy until you have examined her stock.

THE Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will meet this evening at 7 o'clock at Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Miner's.

ONE of the large show-windows at F. Devine's cigar store was broken last night after the entertainment at the opera house.

MISS MINNIE PALMER, of Staunton, Va., who has been the guest of Miss Lulu Mitchell for some time, left last night to visit friends at Ravenswood, W. Va.

NANNIE P. PIPER and husband, of Nicholas County, have sold to John T. Shanklin and William Shanklin seventy-four acres of land near Mayslick for \$7,400.

DAN PERRINE, Sheriff, has conveyed to Mary J. Hanna lots 196 and 197 and parts of lots 199 and 200 in Dover, sold in the case of Williams & Bowles against C. W. Hanna and others.

MRS. JOHN CLARKE, of Mayslick, has contracted for a one-thousand-dollar berry granite monument to be placed over the remains of her husband, whose death occurred a year or so ago.

MRS. C. T. KNEESEAM received a telegram yesterday that her father, Reuben Douglas, of Ravenswood, W. Va., had been stricken with paralysis. She left for that city last night on the Boston.

THE City Council of Chester has elected the following officers for the present year:

Mayor—C. W. B. Holiday.
Clerk—Fred Williams.
Assessors—A. Scott Teters.
Treasurer—G. W. D. Holiday.
Marshal—R. E. Hunt.
Deputy Marshal—George Burt.

THE Sun, of Woodford County, has published a report of the trade of Versailles for 1887. The following is claimed to be a condensed summary: Merchandise, \$913,000; Manufactures, \$439,000; produce, \$415,000. Total, \$1,167,000. The last item does not include all crops shipped from the point, but only those sold by local dealers.

FRED OTTO CAMP, S. of V., has installed the following officers for the present year:

Captain—John Hise.
First Lieutenant—Joseph Crawford.
Second Lieutenant—Charles Dawson.
Delegate—William Davis.
First Sergeant—Charles McCormick.
Quartermaster Sergeant—J. W. Chinger.
Corporal of Guards—W. C. Wills.
Camp Council—John Short, W. Davis and Charles McCormick.
Chaplain—S. Stevens.
Mustering Officer—Sam Bridges.
Color Bearer—Charles Carr.
Picket Guard—Paul Uraine.
Inside Guard—W. H. Bullock.

Death of Mrs. Emma Owens. Mrs. Emma Owens, wife of Mr. Wyatt Owens, died yesterday morning at the family residence near Fern Leaf. She had been ill but a few days, and the sad news will be a surprise to her friends. Heart disease is assigned as the cause of her death.

The deceased's maiden name was Curran, and she had been married but two years. Her husband and one child, an infant, survive her. The burial will take place to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, in the family burying-ground in that vicinity.

County Court Proceedings. The petition of William Karr for license to retail spirituous, venous and malt liquors was granted.

J. B. Burgess resigned as overseer of a road in Fern Leaf precinct, and George V. Evans was appointed to fill the vacancy.

M. C. Hutchins produced his commission from the Governor and qualified as a Notary Public, with W. H. Wadsworth, Jr., surely.

The last will and testament of Ashton Turner was produced, proved in part by oath of Dr. J. A. Reed and continued for further proof.

W. L. Schatzman filed his petition to retail spirituous, venous and malt liquors on Wall street. Protest was filed, and a hearing of the case resulted in the granting of the license.

A writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Johnson Peck was filed, proved in part by oath of Arthur F. Curran, and continued for further proof.

A writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Robert Bedford was filed and continued for proof.

BY ACCLAMATION.

John W. Alexander the Unanimous Choice of the Democrats for Sheriff.

Proceedings of the County Convention—The New Executive Committee.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Judge Cole Explains His Position in Reference to the Troubles in Rowan County.

Has Endeavored to Maintain the Civil Authority Vested in the Judiciary by the Constitution and General Statutes.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., January 10, 1888.
To the People of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Kentucky: Ere this it has become known to you that, although my court at this place is at hand, I decline for the present to sit as Judge of this district until it is settled whether or not you have misplaced your confidence in me; until I have exercised the privilege so generously recommended by a State official of "disproving" forsooth the "charges" made against me.

Born just across the river, reared in an adjoining county, married in the county in which I now live, residing for a long time in another adjoining county, there holding various positions of trust, elected twice by your suffrages to fill the important position I now hold, the second time without opposition, I am not a stranger to you.

Serving you faithfully, as I believe, during all this time, it is now made known to me that I am charged with "gross official misconduct, if not corruption in office." Were this accusation the product of some venal quill, I would regard it as a mere ephemeral squib to be read to-day and to-morrow forgotten; but coming from the source it does, I feel constrained to break my silence and say a few words by way of defense. Not that you who know me require a defense at my hands; but that I may state briefly and clearly my position relative to this accusation.

I appeal to every honest, intelligent, fair-minded citizen, is it not strange, to say the least, if, as my accusers say, I have been guilty of "official misconduct if not corruption," that this misconduct and this corruption have appeared nowhere but in Rowan County?

But wherefore am I accused of "gross official misconduct, if not corruption" in Rowan County? Even for this, because in dispensing the laws as I understood them, I chose to be governed by a sense of right and duty, and not by the dictates of the late Executive and his military; because I endeavored to uphold the rights of the Judiciary, which the people have established and guaranteed in the General Statutes and the Constitution.

Instead of being sent to assist, the Military seemed sent with a view to intimidate and obstruct the Civil Authorities in the performance of their duties. Orders, not mine, forbade them to leave town and help to make arrests. Orders, not mine, forbade them even to lend the use of a few guns, taken at my request, to the Sheriff and his posse comitatus for the purpose of arresting, just beyond the edge of the town, men indicted for murder, armed and defying the law; who could easily have been arrested but for this. Lastly, orders, not mine, instructed them to carry away private property without any compensation. How then could a court, with an impracticable Military, and hostile and biased Executive be expected under all these circumstances to bring offenders to justice.

Now, let us turn to the General Statutes and the Constitution. Article 1st, section 1st of the Constitution says: "The powers of the government of the State of Kentucky shall be divided into three distinct departments and each of them shall be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: Those which are legislative to one; those which are executive to another; those which are judicial to another.

Section second says: "No person or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others."

Article 13th Section 26 of the Bill of Rights says: "The Military shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power."

Chapter 76, Section 36 of the General Statutes, on calling out the State Guards, says: "The foregoing provision (Section eight) of this law relating to the subordination of the reserve Militia to the civil power when called into active service shall apply with equal force to the State Guard when employed in active service." But what does section eight say? It reads as follows: "Whenever the Militia of the reserve or any part thereof shall be called into active service, it shall act in conjunction with and subordinate to the civil power of the district in which it is operative. The civil authority having the controlling power shall be in the following gradation: Judge of the Court

of Appeals; Judge of the Circuit, Common Pleas, Chancery or Criminal Court of a criminal jurisdiction of a Circuit Court; Judge of County Court; Sheriff; Jailer; Justice of the Peace; Constable, in the absence of a Judge of the Court of Appeals, or any other of the officers herein named, next in rank in the order named, who shall represent and exercise the civil power in relation to the Military of the Commonwealth."

Regulating my conduct by the doctrine just set forth I resisted encroachments; I maintained that the civil power is paramount to the Military; that therefore the Judiciary knows no master; a principle not unworthy of being contended for even in this day of liberty. Reason, justice, common sense, my trust from the people, all forbade me to yield this principle and basely cringe before a few usurping brass buttons. Entertaining this opinion it is no wonder the Military and myself found points of difference. Whether I was right or wrong I leave it to a generous public and to a fair and intelligent committee.

However, I will say this much, right or wrong, if whenever the Military are called out, they are to be sent to override the Courts of the land, they would a thousand times better be at once disbanded; and if the law on the subject of their duties is not yet sufficiently explicit, the time is not inopportune to make it so.

In fine, for reasons heretofore mentioned, I have incurred the displeasure of the late Executive and his Military; for these reasons am I called upon to answer charges of "gross official misconduct if not corruption in office." If to uphold the right of the Judiciary be an offense, then have I offended, to this extent and this only. I am respectfully,

A. E. COLE,
Judge 14th Judicial District of Ky.

The Equitable Life is now paying the widows andorphans an average of about \$500.00 per month. It is known in the majority of instances they have nothing else for support. Insure in the most prompt paying company.

Jos. F. BRODRICK,
Agent, Maysville Ky.

The Mason County Building and Saving Association loaned \$14,600 last Saturday night.

City Items.
Try Langdon's City Butter Crackers.
Pine apple hams, first of the season, for sale only at Geo. H. Heiser's. 2201m
Come early and have your life-size portrait made. Makes a valuable Christmas present. Kackley's gallery.

The latest styles of wall paper and ceiling decorations, at J. C. Pecor & Co.'s drug and book store.

D. Hunt & Son are offering great bargains in dry goods and cloaks. A rare opportunity for a genuine bargain. See them.

One hundred stamp photos or twenty-four minuettes given free with every order for one dozen cabinets, at Kackley's gallery.

G. W. Blatterman & Co. offer an elegant line of holiday presents embracing the most useful and desirable articles suitable for gifts. They offer unusual inducements in plush toilet sets and other plush goods.

119dtf

THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH BODIES OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Bills introduced in the Senate and House. Mr. Baker, of Illinois, resigns from the Committee on Claims—The Maxwell Case Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the senate today Mr. Sherman introduced bills to authorize the secretary of the treasury to invest in good bonds the fund held by the treasury for the redemption of National bank notes; also to authorize National banks to issue circulating notes to the par value of bonds deposited; also to provide for a National bureau to prevent importations of adulterated food products, etc.

Mr. Evans introduced a bill to protect New York harbor from obstruction.

At the close of morning business in the senate, Mr. Brown called up his resolution for the abolition of internal revenue taxes, and proceeded to address the senate. Mr. Brown was still talking at 2 o'clock, when the educational bill came up and was laid aside to allow him to proceed.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mr. Baker, of Illinois, tendered his resignation as a member of the committee on claims, and it was accepted.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, introduced a joint resolution for the printing of a supplement to Wharton's international law. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, a resolution was adopted granting to the committee on elections the sessions of the house.

Mr. Shaw, of Maryland, chairman of the committee on accounts, reported a resolution designating the committees entitled to employ clerks.

Lamar's Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The senate judiciary met this morning and the question of confirmation of Mr. Lamar was gone into. The session was consumed by Mr. Evans, who criticised the appointment and opposed confirmation. The discussion is understood to have clearly indicated a division of the committee on party lines and an adverse majority report. The resignation of Mr. Lamar as secretary of the interior, which was sent in and accepted by the president late Saturday evening, removes the reason for delaying action on the Vilas and Dickinson nominations, but no steps were taken to-day to secure immediate action on either.

Illinois Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The secretary of the interior to-day, appointed John B. Wright, of Tennessee, who for sometime past has been chief of the mineral division in the general land office to the position of law clerk in the office. Mr. Wright succeeds John W. Lebarne, who was to-day dismissed. Mr. Lebarne has been connected with the law department of the land office for years under past Republican administrations, but was retained in the position which he vacates to-day by Mr. Sparks, when he became commissioner of the general land office.

Habeas Corpus Case Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The United States supreme court to-day decided the habeas corpus case involving the mayor and common council of Lincoln, Neb., who were imprisoned for contempt of court in removing a police judge, after the Federal court had ordered them to stop an investigation into the officer's affairs. The supreme court holds that the Federal court had no jurisdiction and had no right to interfere in a criminal case of this character.

The Hennepin Canal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Friends of the Hennepin canal project say they intend to push their measure in the house as soon as the committees get to work. That they received strong endorsement at the hands of the last congress, and failed only through the inaction of the chief executive.

The Maxwell Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A motion was made in the United States supreme court to-day to dismiss the Maxwell case from St. Louis, on grounds of want of jurisdiction. Decision was withheld.

The READING STRIKE.

A Meeting of the General Executive Board to Take Action.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—A meeting of the General Executive Board Knights of Labor to take action on the Reading railroad employees, and miners' strike will be held Wednesday. The time of meeting depends entirely upon the time the members of the general board arrive in this city. Barry, who was in Chicago yesterday morning, started at once for Philadelphia upon receipt of a telegram so instructing him from Secretary Hayes. Aylesworth and Carleton have also been notified, and it is supposed that they have started for this city.

Neither Bailey nor McGuire have been heard from, and it is not at all certain that they will be present at the meeting. If they are not there the meeting will be left to four members of the general board since Mr. Powderly is too ill to attend. It is impossible to say what will be done except that the committee from the miners and the railroad employees' district assemblies will be present and make their statements of the standing of the strikes. The general board will probably take action at once looking to a settlement by arbitration, and the Reading company may be asked by the board to submit the whole matter under dispute to disinterested parties.

A well attended meeting of the provisional committee of the anti-administration Knights of Labor was held yesterday afternoon in Kensington. Arrangements were perfected for forming a new district assembly of the disaffected locals, founded on a plan similar to the ordinary districts of the Knights of Labor, but to be outside the jurisdiction of the general executive board. The carpet workers with but few exceptions will join the new body, and around it, as a nucleus, the other disaffected local and district assemblies are expected to arrange themselves. Numerous accessions to the ranks were reported at the meeting.

Another Monster Strike Threatened.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 10.—Twenty-five thousand operators are anxiously awaiting the action of the Spinners' union, on Tuesday night, in relation to the desired advance in wages, and of its result regarding the action of the Spinners' union there is little doubt, every one expects that they will

make a formal demand for the full advance of 13 1/2 per cent. needed to put their weekly earnings back to what they were in 1884. If the advance is refused it is equally certain that a strike will follow.

Chicago Times in the Union.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The Times, which for twenty-four years has been a "rat" office, has become a union office, and the composing room will be turned over to Typographical Union No. 16.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

First satisfactory observations through the great Lick telescope, San Jose, Cal., was made Saturday.

Two Chinamen were baptized Sunday and admitted on probation to the Hanson Place M. C. church, Brooklyn.

About eleven million bushels of coal are loaded at Pittsburg, and will be shipped within the next few days.

The Detroit light infantry armory was partially burned Sunday evening. A collection of handsome trophies was destroyed.

A large number of convicts from Guadalupe penitentiary have been sent to Cosala to fight the remainder of Bernal's band.

The Chicago Times, which for twenty-four years has refused to employ union printers, has recognized the typographical union.

John Clark, knocked down and robbed by an unknown assailant, at Chattanooga, on Thursday, died of his injuries Sunday morning.

By a collision between a freight and passenger train, at Hawthorn, Minn., Thomas Anderson, colored porter, was scalped to death.

John Casey, G. Craddock and Carl Johnson fell 600 feet down a mining shaft at Marquette, Mich., and were horribly crushed.

At a meeting of the New York Central Labor union a resolution was adopted pledging support and sympathy to the Reading strikers.

In a fight between Thomas Kendrick and G. B. Thompson, at Woodstock, Ky., Thompson received cuts with a knife that are expected to prove fatal.

Mrs. Fisher and a man named Wallace have confessed to the murder of William Harrison Fisher, an old farmer, who resided near Bay City, Mich.

Ammi Baldwin, late cashier of the Fidelity bank, was buried on Saturday. The services were conducted by the Rev. Peter Tinsley, and were of a most impressive character.

Ten thousand greasers in the City of Mexico assembled Sunday to see the renowned Spanish bull fighter, Luis Mazzantini, and members of his troupe kill several ferocious bulls.

Tom Allen and Robert Carr, two prominent young men of Lexington, Ky., decided to settle a quarrel according to the rules of the prize ring. Carr was knocked out in the twenty-sixth round.

The English stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company have advised declaring scrip dividend for the next three years, and using the cash surplus in the further improvement of the property.

A family of Cincinnati named Curry, were suddenly taken ill after eating corn cakes. Doctors pronounced it a case of poisoning. The father and mother may recover, but the child, aged ten, is not expected to live.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Indications—Fair weather, followed by rain or snow, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds, becoming variable, warmer.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for Jan. 9.

NEW YORK—Money 22 1/2 per cent. Exchange steady. Governments steady.

Currency sales, 118 bid; four coupons, 125 1/2; four-and-a-half, 107 1/2.

The stock market opened active and firm and under the lead of Louisville & Nashville, St. Paul and the coal stocks, prices advanced steadily throughout the morning. At noon the improvement as compared with Saturday's closing figures ranged from 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent. At the present writing the market is firm.

Bur. & Quincy.....128 1/2 Mich. Cent.....86 1/2 Central Pacific.....82 1/2 Missouri Pacific.....88 C., C. & I.....52 N. Y. Central.....107 1/2 Del. & Hudson.....104 1/2 Northwestern.....107 1/2 Del. & W. & W.....129 1/2 no preferred.....141 Illinois Cent.....117 Ohio & Miss.....23 1/2 Kan. & Texas.....28 1/2 Pacific Mail.....35 1/2 Lake Shore.....49 1/2 St. Paul.....74 1/2 Louisville & Nash 61 1/2 Western Union.....7 1/2

Cincinnatian.

FLOUR—Fancy, \$3 95/25; family, \$3 50/25.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, \$5 05/25; No. 2, 90c.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 52c/50c.

OATS—No. 3 mixed, 34 1/2c/40c; No. 2 mixed, 32 1/2c/40c; No. 3 white, 36 1/2c/40c.

PORK—Family, \$15 20/25; regular, \$15 37/45.

LARD—Kettle, \$1 20/34c.

POULTRY—Cooked chickens, \$2 00/25 per dozen; fair, \$1 25/30c.

MEAT—Unwashed fine merino, 17 1/2c; one-fourth blood combing, 23 1/2c; medium delaine and combing, 26 1/2c; braid 18 1/2c; medium combing, 20 1/2c; fleece washed fine merino, X and PX, 26 1/2c; medium clothing, 28 1/2c; delaine fleece, 28 1/2c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$14 00/14 50; No. 2, \$13 00/13 50; mixed, \$10 00/11 50; prairie, \$9 00/9 50.

CATTLE—Good to choice, \$1 25/30c.

SWINE—\$2 00/31 1/2c; common, \$1 00/11 75; stockers and feeders, \$2 25/31 1/2c; yearlings and calves, \$2 00/23 1/2c.

HOGS—Select butchers, \$6 00/6 70; fair to good packing, \$5 35/55 50; fair to good light, \$5 00/6 25; common, \$4 00/4 75; culs, \$3 00/3 25.

POULTRY—Select butchers, \$6 00/6 70; fair to good packing, \$5 35/55 50; fair to good light, \$5 00/6 25; common, \$4 00/4 75; culs, \$3 00/3 25.

SHEEP—Common to fair, \$2 25/33 1/2c; good to cho. co., \$4 25/4 75; common to fair lambs, \$3 00/3 25; good to choice, \$4 75/5 50.

Boston Wool Market.

Receipts of wool past week, 5,325 bales domestic, and 1,384 bales foreign; sales 2,098,100 pounds domestic, and 530,000 pounds foreign.

Quotations: Ohio XX and above, 32 1/2c/33c; Ohio XX, 32c; Ohio X, 30 1/2c/31 1/2c; Ohio No. 1, 26c; Michigan X, 28 1/2c/30c; No. 1, 34 1/2c/35c; Ohio delaine, 32 1/2c/33c; Michigan delaine, 32 1/2c/33c; unmerchantable Michigan, 21 1/2c/22c; do Ohio, 24c; No. 1, 26c; washed 33c; Kentucky three-fourth blood combing, 28 1/2c; Missouri three-fourth blood combing, 28c; do one-fourth blood combing, 25c; Texas fine twelve months, 17 1/2c/20c; do six to eight months, 20 1/2c/23c; do coarse, 17 1/2c/20c; do fine, 21 1/2c/24c; do coarse, 17 1/2c/20c; Montana fine choice, 24c; do average, 23c; medium choice, 22c; do average, 20 1/2c/22c; low, 16 1/2c/18c; combing pulled, 32 1/2c/34c; Maine supers, 40 1/2c/43c; eastern A supers, 35 1/2c/37c; B 32 1/2c/36c; western lambs, 27 1/2c/30c; extra, 30 1/2c/33c; Oregon ordinary, 140 1/2c/170c; do choice, 18 1/2c/20c; valley Oregon, No. 1, 23c; do do, No. 2, 24 1/2c/25c; do No. 3, 24c; territory fine, 15 1/2c/18c; do fine medium, 21 1/2c/23c; do coarse, 17 1/2c/20c; Montana fine choice, 24c; do average, 23c; medium choice, 22c; do average, 20 1/2c/22c; low, 16 1/2c/18c; combing pulled, 32 1/2c/34c; Maine supers, 40 1/2c/43c; eastern A supers, 35 1/2c/37c; B 32 1/2c/36c; western lambs, 27 1/2c/30c; extra, 30 1/2c/33c; Montana, 27c; Australian cross breed, 32 1/2c/35c; domestic, 35 1/2c/39c; do clothing, 34 1/2c/37c; cape, 23 1/2c/28c.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, 94 1/2c; No. 2 winter, 91c; February 91 1/2c.

CORN—Mixed, 6 1/2c/7c; February, 6 1/2c.



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